HOT WEATHER INJURIES

CW5 DICK WILLIAMS



HOT WEATHER INJURIES

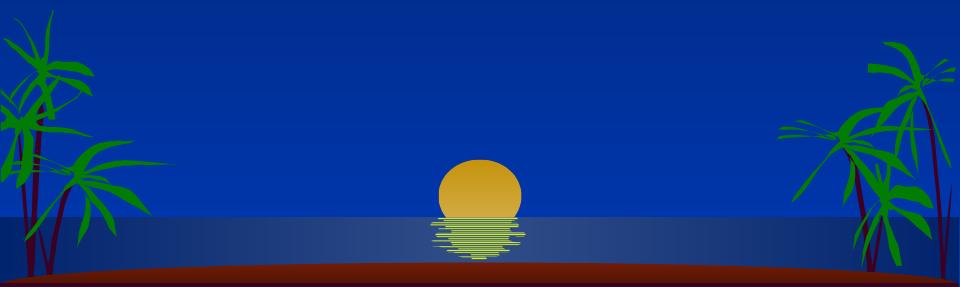
- TYPES
- HEAT TRANSFER
- HIGH RISK PERSONNEL
- SALT REPLENISHMENT
- TOOLS FOR PREVENTION
- WATER PROCUREMENT
- WATER COLLECTION
- HAZARDS DURING SURVIVAL
- OTHER INJURIES



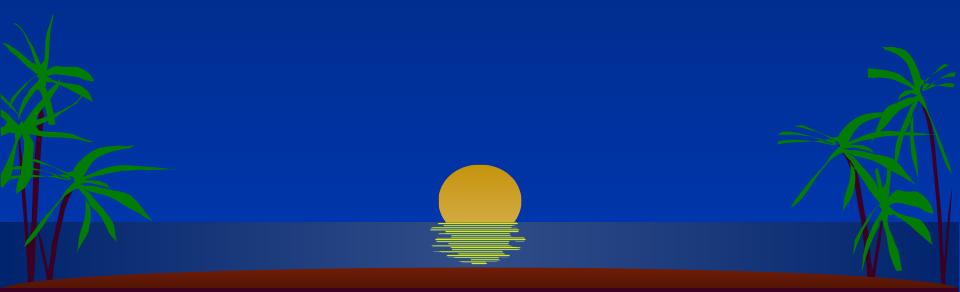


Heat Injury Categories

- Heat Cramps
- Heat Exhaustion
- Heat Stroke

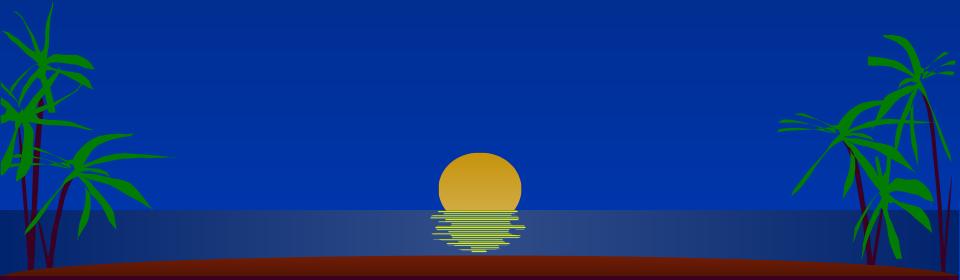


HEAT CRAMP SYMPTOMS



HEAT CRAMPS

- Heavy Sweating
- Muscular cramps of the arms, legs, or abdomen
- Excessive thirst



HEAT CRAMPS

FIRST AID



HEAT CRAMPS

- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Loosen clothing
- Give large amounts of water to drink
- Monitor and give water as tolerated
- Seek medical aid if symptoms persist



HEAT EXHAUSTION

SYMPTOMS



HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Heavy sweating
- Pale, moist, cool skin
- Headache
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Loss of appetite





Possible Symptoms

- Heat cramps
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Urge to defecate
- Rapid breathing
- Confusion
- Tingling of hands and/or feet

HEAT EXHAUSTION

FIRST AID



HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Pour water on him and fan him to permit coolant effect of evaporation
- Give at least one canteen of cool water to drink
- Elevate the legs
- Seek medical aid if symptoms persist

SYMPTOMS



- Stoppage of sweating
- Hot, dry skin (flushed)
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Fast Pulse and respiration
- Seizures
- Mental confusion
- May collapse and become unconscious





FIRST AID



- THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY!
- EVAC as soon as possible
- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Loosen or remove outer clothing
- Place casualty in cold water bath to lower temperature

- Spray or pour water over casualty and fan him continuously
- Massage extremities
- Elevate his legs
- If conscious, Have him slowly drink at least one canteen of cool water
- Continue cooling measures during EVAC

HEAT TRANSFER

- Radiation
- Conduction
- Convection
- Evaporation





RADIATION

 The transfer of heat from an object of intense heat to to an object of lower temperature by radiant energy



CONDUCTION

• The transfer of heat from molecule to molecule of adjacent objects. The proximity of these objects will determine the overall rate of conduction

CONVECTION

The transfer of heat in liquids or gases in which molecules are free to move. During body heat loss, the body heats the surrounding air; the heated air expands and rises because it is displaced by cooler, denser air. Respiration is a form of convection.

EVAPORATION

•Involves the changing of a substance from it's liquid state to it's gaseous state. When water on the body's surface evaporates, heat is lost

HUMIDITY

- Severely limits evaporation
- 82' to 84' F Sweating begins
- 95' F Sweating takes over
- 115' F and 10% humidity may function all day
- 115' F and 80% humidity will be incapacitated in 30 minutes

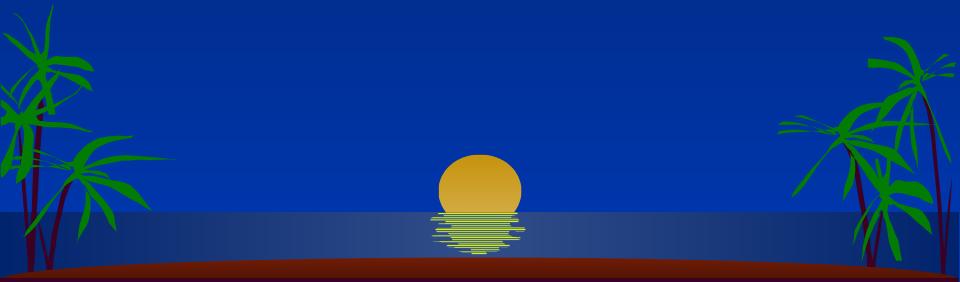
HIGH RISK PERSONNEL

- Physical condition
- High intake of caffeine
- MOPP gear operations
- Acclimatization
- Lack of visible sweating



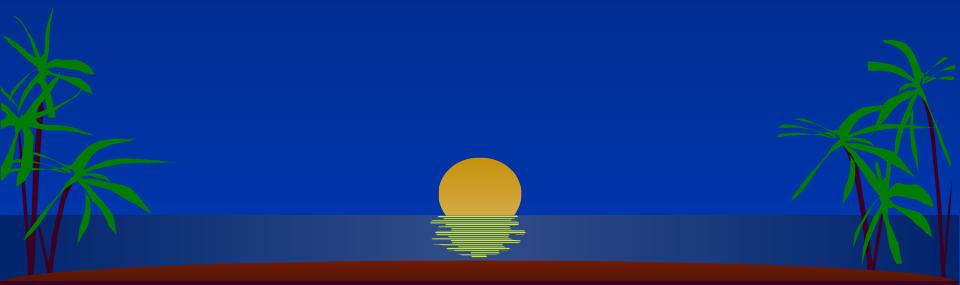
SALT REPLENISHMENT

- MRE's
- Normal salting of meals
- Additional salting



TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

- Water containers
- Hot weather survival kits
- Water Bag and desalination kit



WATER PROCUREMENT

- Frigid Areas
- Sea
- Beach
- Desert

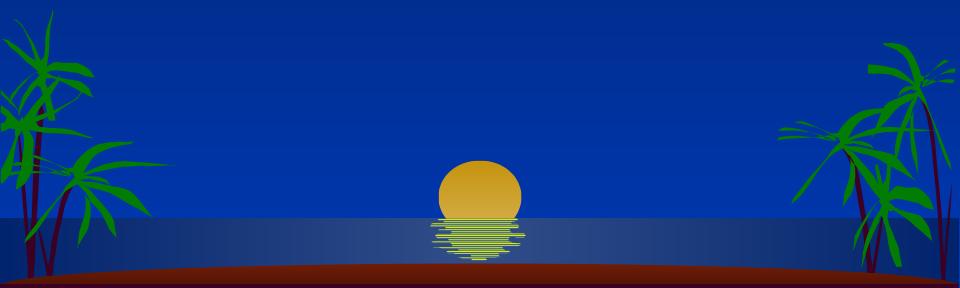






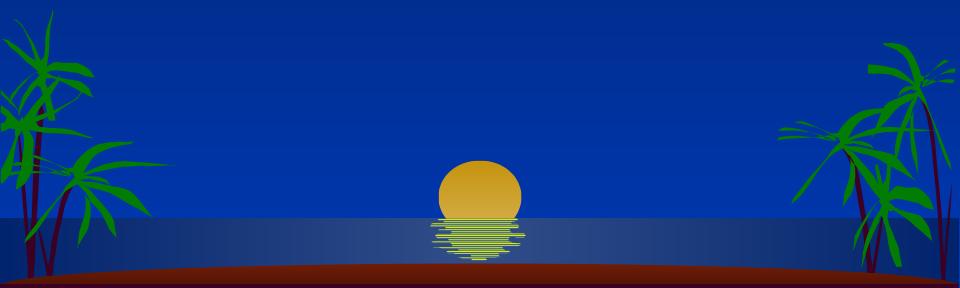
FRIGID AREAS

- Snow and Ice
- Grayish colored Ice
- Bluish colored Ice



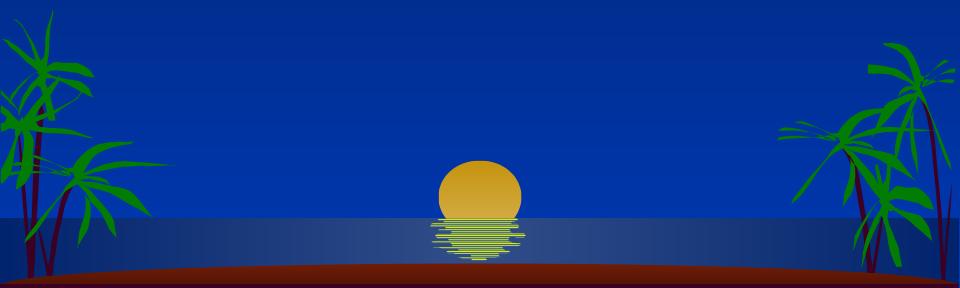
Sea

 Never drink salt water without desalting it first.



Beach

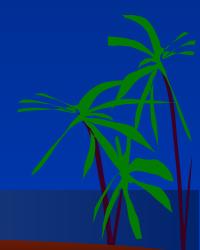
- Fresh water ponds or lagoons
- Heat water and catch steam
- Improvise heating



Desert

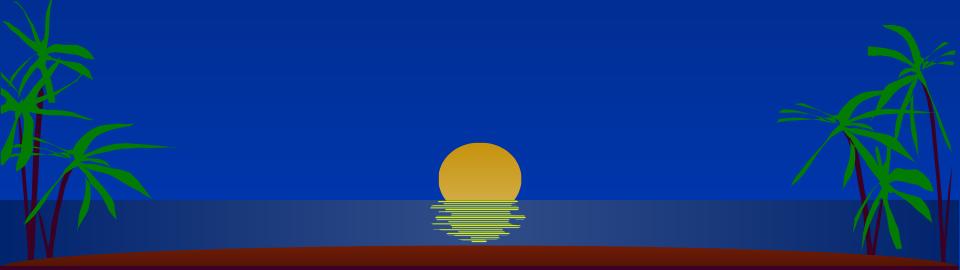
- Dry lake beds
- Look for green vegetation
- Animal tracks
- Sand dunes
- Cacti





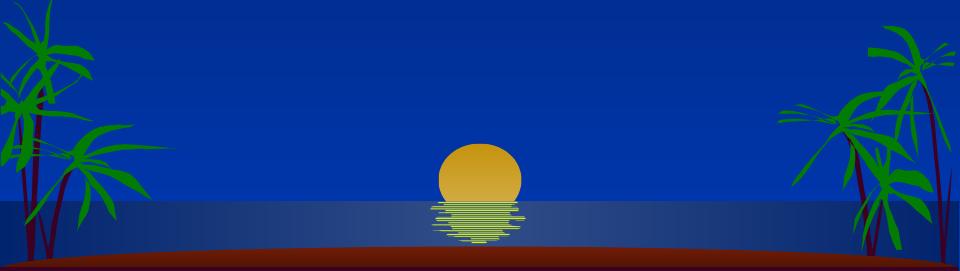
WATER COLLECTION

- Rocky areas
- Above ground solar still
- Below ground solar still
- Purifying water



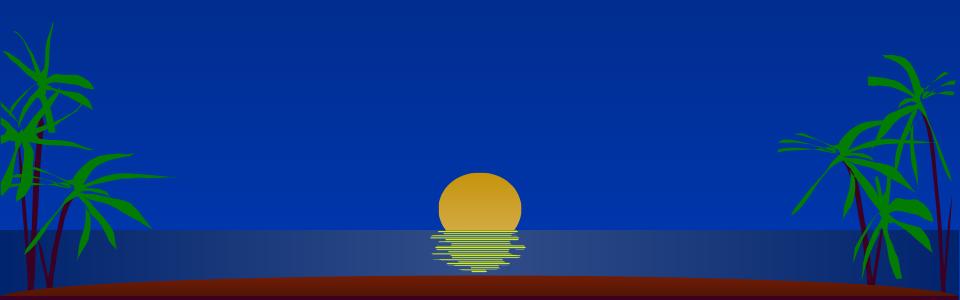
HAZARDS DURING SURVIVAL

- Urine
- Blood
- Sea water
- Animals



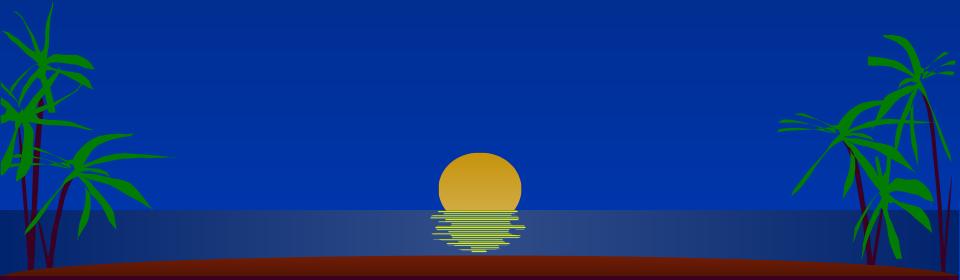
OTHER INJURIES

Sunburns



REFERENCES

- FM 21-76 Survival
- FM 21-11 First Aid for Soldiers
- FM 1-301 Aeromedical Training for Flight Personnel



QUESTIONS?

